

The State Chronicle

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Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,
of whatever State or Persuasion, Religious
or Political.--Thos. Jefferson.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1890.

THE ASHEVILLE CONVENTION.

Certainly the objects of the convention, which are to make known the resources of the Southern States and the advantages which they offer to intending settlers and immigrants, and the inducements presented for the investment of capital, are such as should enlist the sympathy of every patriotic American.

Despite the cruel menace to the reviving prosperity and to the growing material and industrial interests of the South offered by the pending force bill in Congress and by the spirit of sectional hatred which fanatics like Senators Hoar, Frye, Chandler and the rest, with the open support and encouragement of President Harrison, are seeking to revive and enflame, it is gratifying to note the steadfast courage and confidence with which the Southern people are addressing themselves to the task of building up their ruined places and planting anew those which war and misgovernment had made desolate.

A new South, as thousands of intelligent and liberal-minded men from the North have long since discovered, has been steadily rising from the ruins and ashes of the civil war. New industries have been started, new sources of wealth have been opened, and, for the first time in the history of the country, the abundance and diversified character of the natural resources of the Southern States have been made known.

Before the war the South was looked upon, in a general way, as a region devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, rice and the sugar cane—a purely agricultural country, with a climate unfitted for white labor and dependent, therefore, upon African, if not compulsory labor, for the successful cultivation of the only staples for which its soil was adapted.

Such, especially, was the common idea of the South disseminated in Europe. Consequently the tide of European immigration to this country, even since the war and since the abolition of slavery, has set almost exclusively to the North and Northwest. The great railroad and steamship companies which profited by this immense influx of immigrants from beyond the seas helped to confirm this impression. The advantages in soil and climate presented by Virginia and West Virginia, by the fertile country of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the northern portion of Alabama, by Tennessee and Kentucky, and the broad and fertile lands of the Mississippi, and the semi tropical riches of Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, have all remained too little known, too much of a sealed book, to the foreign immigrant, whether from Northern or Southern Europe.

The object of the convention at Asheville is to make these facts known, to devise means by which ignorance and prejudice may be made to give place to more accurate information and a better understanding of the actual physical and social condition of the South, and by which immigration may be stimulated and encouraged.

IT'S JUST LIKE 'EM.

The House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic have agreed to report favorably a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia, the act to take effect November 1, 1891, just before the new Democratic House begins its session.

The Republicans propose to enjoy themselves as long as they are in office, but after that the government is to be run by water power only.

The Radicals think it a big and funny thing to drink whiskey, and they think the Democrats think so. And they will try to lop off something which they think Democrats would like.

A SAD FACT.

From the report of Maj. FINGER, State Superintendent of Schools, we find that there 205,641 children in North Carolina who are not going to school at all. This is a sad fact, and one that the incoming legislature must remedy. We quote from Maj. FINGER's report:

During the year ending June 30, 1890, the enrollment of white children was 55 per cent. of the school census, and the average attendance 36 per cent.; that of the colored being 54 and 33 respectively. The total enrollment was 352,533 out of 566,688 children. In seventy-two counties, in private schools, there were enrolled 24,101 white and 4,413 colored pupils.

NINETEEN new industrial plants in the southern states are reported for last week; also three new banks, two electric railways and three street railways.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

A Letter Which Shows the Attitude of the Alliance Toward Vance--And the Opinion of the Alliance as to Vance Forward it.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

RIDEWAY, N. C., Dec. 16.—In your issue of the 10th inst. you have an appeal from Dr. Beale to "Patriotic Alliance"men urging a full attendance of Alliance men upon their January meetings in the various counties, and that they speak in such a way that the members of the Legislature will heed. In case the Alliance as a body does not act, he urges the Democratic Alliance men to assemble after the Alliance adjourn and let their wishes be known.

In Warren we regard Alliance men and Democrat as synonymous terms. All Alliance men are bound by their obligations; BUT NO ALLIANCE OBLIGATION NEED PREVENT, OR WILL PREVENT A VOTE FOR SENATOR VANCE. Let the Dr's words be heeded, and if our brethren fail to make their representatives understand that they favor the sub treasury bill, then it must be, as Gov. Vance in his interview with the New York World says; "the people of North Carolina are opposed to the sub treasury bill."

Surely that correspondent failed to properly represent the Senator's position.

In their nominating convention our people were blinded by their love for VANCE.

In our county all the committee on resolutions were Alliance men except one or two, and the only opposition to VANCE was, on their part, the largest cotton farmer in Warren and he not an Alliance man. We all said "VANCE is all right."

To-day our views are changed. We feel that Senator Vance has been well paid by the State of North Carolina for all that he has ever done.

We endorsed Vance of the past, and could not believe that he would misrepresent the farmers of North Carolina.

We intend to have more money and less taxes. We want a heavier reduction on the tariff of things we are interested in than the Mills' bill gives us. We favor the free coinage of silver, but that will not give us as much money as we need.

Our government is rich. Its credit is so good that the present worth of its bond for one hundred dollars, payable nine years after date, is one hundred and twenty five dollars. The national banks are recipients of this bounty for they own the bonds.

The tax-ridden producers, owning one-third the property and paying two-thirds the taxes, ask that the government may take their non-perishable products at its own valuation, and issue certificates for four fifths of the value, taking the products and storing them in warehouses, to be built by taxes collected out of them, with absolute power to foreclose the mortgage in one year. We now borrow from the national banks, through commission merchants, the very money given them by the government, OUR GOVERNMENT, and pay eight per cent interest and a bonus of one dollar and fifty cents on the bale for all cotton not shipped, having signed a contract to ship (or pay the bonus) twice as much cotton as we expected to make, in this way paying at least fifteen per cent.

Mr. Elitor, this communication is longer than I intended; but does our beloved Senator realize that his people are overwhelmed with debt, that the currency has been contracted to make the richer richer--THAT THIS HAS BEEN DONE.

And now, will he not voluntarily say in plain language, and thus end all acrimony, "I will pledge myself to obey the instructions of the North Carolina Legislature, and will either favor the sub-treasury bill or some better bill to expand the currency."

Senator Vance may, and probably will be elected without any voluntary pledge, but he represents a constituency worthy of his best endeavors, and he should exert himself to regain the affections of alienated friends.

JOHN GRAHAM.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

His Interest Not Distinct From Those of His Neighbor.

(From the New York Post.)

The reason why the farmer, in a nation governed as ours is, does not, strong as he is, numerically control party politics, is that his political interests are not distinct from those of his neighbors who follow other occupations. The farmer politician, who loves the excitement of conventions and is proud of the pamphlets and platforms that he has written, thunders loudly of the "rights" of which his fellow farmers are deprived, and devises new financial schemes which are to benefit them and plague the leaders in Wall street. But when the farmer who is not a politician drives to the nearest village of an evening to make his weekly purchases, he recognizes no enemy in the men of other occupations whom he meets. His friend the merchant is not known to him as a "shark." He is proud of the acquaintance of the local lawyer, and will wager a small sum that he is "smarter" than the lawyer of the next town. He trusts his life in the hands of the physician, and, which is almost as precious, his surplus cash in the hands of the local banker. What reason has he, when election day comes, to put himself in political opposition to all these men whose opinion he respects and "flock by himself" to the candidate of a party which seeks to capture him by its name alone?

In fact, the interests of a nation like ours are practically homogeneous. If they were not so, and if the actual interest of all had not a reasonable certainty of being respected in the end, the republic would fall apart and some other form of government would be substituted for it. Sometimes we attain the greatest good by apparently slow stages, and the farmers are among the slowest to aid their own cause. This has been notably the case with the tariff, which might have been near a satisfactory adjustment to-day had the farmers of the northwest voted in 1888 as they have in 1890.

THE Farmers' Alliance or Atchison county, Kan., has adopted resolutions favoring the retirement of Ingalls from the senate and the election of an Alliance man. This is Ingalls' own county, and its action was taken in response to the request of the state executive committee for the Alliance of the several counties to indicate their preferences for United States senator.

LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTION.

(Carthage Blade)

The Homestead law has outlived its days, and should be removed from the Statute books. At the time it became a law, some such measure was imperative, but the necessity for its continuance has long since passed away. Let it be abolished, and let us return to the days of our fathers—the good old days when a man's word was his bond, and no such thing as a mortgage was known. We doubt if any thing is done with it, but we think it would be very wise in the next legislature to take steps towards its speedy repeal.

New Railroad Proposed.

(Chatham Record.)

It is probable that a railroad will shortly be constructed from some point on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, near Gulf, in this county, to some point on Deep river near Glenn's Mills, in Moore county.

The object of the projectors of the proposed road is the development of the supposed mineral interests in the valley of Deep river, and the construction of the road is dependent upon the interest taken in it by the owners of the land contiguous to it. Messrs. George F. Edmiston and Ransom F. Rankin, of Philadelphia, are willing to build the road through its really costing the land-owners one cent. All they ask of them is the right of way and a one half interest in the minerals that may be found.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

OUR STORE

HOLIDAY FAIR.

Thousands of Delighted Patrons.

LOVELY : - : - : WARES

More Useful Things

OUR STORE

Has Ever Held Before.

Land Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Wake county, made in special proceedings, entitled J. R. Nowell and Riley Privett, executors of W. A. Rhodes, deceased, I will, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1891, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of Wake county, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate in Mark's Creek township, Wake county, to-wit: A tract of land containing about 60 acres, adjoining the lands of John W. Rhodes, Riley Privett, Gaston Rhodes and others, being the home place of the late Wm. A. Rhodes, deceased. 2d. Also two other small tracts adjoining the above tract, one of about 11 acres, and the other about 6 acres, all belonging to the estate of the said W. A. Rhodes, deceased, particularly described in above proceedings, and sold by the said executors to make real estate assets. The first described tract is sold subject to the life estate of the widow of W. A. Rhodes, deceased.

W. N. JONES, Commissioner.

Sale of Real Estate in Swift Creek Township.

On Monday, the 19th day of January, 1891, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, a tract of land situated in Swift Creek township, Wake county, adjoining the lands of J. D. Franks, Wm. Jones and others, known as the lands of Dolly Hunter, deceased. Said sale will be made in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Wake county, in special proceedings, entitled A. D. Hunter and others, heirs-at-law of Dolly Hunter, deceased, which is a proceeding for sale of land for partition among the heirs. Terms of sale: One-half cash; balance in twelve months, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Title reserved until purchase money is paid. Time of sale 12 M.

W. H. PACE, Commissioner.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

HEATING STOVES

GRATES,

SHOVELS AND TONGS.

Fancy Zinc Stove Boords.

Largest Stock of Cook Stoves in the State.

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(University of Virginia) PRINCIPAL,

Raleigh, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

McKIMMON, MOSELEY & MCGEE.

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HOLIDAY -- GOODS.

YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THEM.

LADIES.

GENTLEMEN.

GIRLS.

BOYS.

PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE.

129 and 131 Fayetteville St.

NO. 305 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Opposite the Postoffice.

D. S. WAITT, AGENT.

FINE CLOTHING.

Soft Hats, Silk Hats, Stiff Hats.

White Dress Shirts.

Camel's Hair and All-Wool

UNDERWEAR

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs

Handkerchiefs.

Go and See his New Goods in his New Store.

D. S. WAITT, AGT.

HELLER BROS.

Offer the following goods at very low prices, and they are just the things for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Gents' Slippers at 75c. per pair and up to \$4.00.

Toy or Doll Trunks--\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Large Saratoga Trunks, 36 inches, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Serviceable Button and Lace Shoes for Ladies at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Rubber Boots for Boys and Girls and Men and Women at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Infants' and Children's Shoes at 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

Valises and Club Bags at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and up.

WIDE-A-WAKE SHOPPER

Come early and stay late. Our tables groan beneath the weight on them. The laughing forest of the near approach of the gladdest time of all the year. The unvarying stream of gift-buyers in our magnificent stores is an inspiration to us. Assortments that shine with new excellencies—fancies pleased that have been disappointed. We are equipped for the Holiday Trade, as we are any one else before.

S. & D. BERWANGERS

WHY NOT FOR PRESENT

Can you think of anything a sensible man would appreciate more than a Suit, or a warm, nobby Overcoat? We have the line. Our record is a record of the selection order be made from our stock; no such fine effects anywhere else. Varieties mingle together outside our house. No such prices as we quote elsewhere for such qualities as these. Full Dress, Semi-Dress, or Business Suits, in every form. Dress and Storm Overcoats in an incomparable line of style and price. We know what we are talking about when we say they can't be matched elsewhere.

THEY ARE FRIENDS OF OUR

It is easy enough to trace our popularity with the juveniles. They know we have taken to provide them with neat and nobby Clothing—and appreciate it. And where they like to go to be fitted out, and "Berwangers," will on every occasion provide for them, and bring each season the new effects and the wear-tiresome. Your pocket-book is slightly invaded.

Do you suppose you could play Santa Clause in any more joyful way than by your store in shipping beside the chimney on Christmas Eve one of Our Suits or Overcoats have them for all ages in patterns and styles that please both Parent and Child. Depend on that.

OTHER SUITABLE GIFTS

Silk Umbrellas, Cashmere and Mufflers, Fine Stiff and Soft Hats, Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Extra Fine Quality Suspenders, and last, but not least, the Neckwear over shown by any house in this or any other country.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE.

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HOLIDAY GOODS!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

D. T. JOHNSON, Ag't.

1,000 LBS. PLAIN AND FANCY CANDY.

1,000 lbs. New Crop English Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, &c. &c.

1,000 COCOANUTS, Fine and Large.

Big Lot California London Layer

RAISINS.

Florida Oranges

NORTHERN AND N. C.

APPLES.

Fancy N. C. Peanuts, &c., &c.

50 BOXES FIRE CRACKERS. 50 BOXES

DAILY CONSIGNMENTS

APPLES, BANANAS, ORANGES, CABBAGE, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Birds, &c., &c., received.

LOW TO THE TRADE.

If you have anything to ship to this market write to me for prices and how to ship.

D. T. JOHNSON, Ag't.

16 HARGETT ST.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

In effect Sunday, Dec. 7th, 1890.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

No. 34. Pass. Daily

Leave Raleigh..... 5 00 pm

Mill Brook..... 5 15

Wake..... 5 30

Franklinton..... 6 01

Kittrell..... 6 13

Henderson..... 6 36

Warren Plains 7 11

Macon..... 7 22

Arrive Weldon..... 8 30 pm

2 45 pm

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

No. 45. Pass. & Mail

Daily ex. Sun. Daily ex. Sun.

Leave Weldon..... 6 00 am

Macon..... 6 15

Warren Plains 6 29 pm

Henderson..... 7 06

Kittrell..... 7 15

Franklinton..... 7 53

Wake..... 8 11

Franklinton..... 8 29

Wake..... 8 50

Mill Brook..... 9 15

Arrive Raleigh..... 9 30 am

LOUISBURG.

Leaves Louisburg 7 35 a.m., and 2 00 p.m.

Arrives at Franklinton at 8 10 a.m. and 2 35 p.m.

Leaves Franklinton at 12 30 p.m., and 6 05 p.m.

Arrives at Louisburg at 1 05 a.m. and 6 40 p.m.

JOHN C. WINDER, Gen'l Manager.

L. T. MYERS, Gen'l Supt.

WM. SMITH, Superintendent.

RALEIGH AND AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

In effect Sunday, Dec. 7th, 1890.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 41. Passenger & Freight

Passenger & Freight

Leave Raleigh..... 4 17 pm

Carry..... 4 40 pm

Merry Oaks..... 4 54

Monrovia..... 5 05

Sanford..... 5 16 pm

Camden..... 5 28

South'n Pines 6 21

Arrive Hamlet..... 7 20

Leave..... 7 40 pm

Arrive Gibson..... 8 15 pm

GOING NORTH.

No. 38. Passenger & Mail

Passenger & Mail

Leave Gibson..... 7 00 a.m.

Gibson..... 7 18

Arrive Hamlet..... 7 38

Leave..... 8 00

Southern Pines 8 58

Camden..... 9 23

Sanford..... 9 52